

# THE RUTLAND HERALD.

## RUTLAND HERALD.

RUTLAND, VT.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1837.



STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

SILAS H. JENISON.

FOR LT. GOVERNOR,

DAVID M. CAMP.

FOR TREASURER,

AUGUSTINE CLARK.

SENATORS FOR RUTLAND COUNTY.

ROBERT PIERPOINT,  
THOMAS D. HAMMOND,  
ZIMRI HOWE.

FOR WINDHAM COUNTY.  
PHINEHAS WHITE,  
W. R. RANNEY,  
JOHN PHELPS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.  
HENRY F. JONES,  
JOSHUA THWING.

WINDSOR COUNTY.  
JULIUS CONVERSE,  
FRANCIS E. PHELPS,  
WILLIAM STEELE,  
ABEL GILSON.

GRANGE COUNTY.  
WILLIAM HEBARD,  
A. B. W. TENNEY,  
THOMAS KEYES.

CALEDONIA COUNTY.  
CHARLES DAVIS,  
SILAS BOUGHTON.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.  
HEMAN SWIFT,  
NATHAN BURTON.

### To the Subscribers of the Vermont Statesman.

The Press and materials of the above named paper, being about to pass out of the hands of the present proprietor, Mr. H. T. White, into possession of those, we suppose, who intend to publish a Van Buren paper, the subscribers to the Statesman will be regularly supplied hereafter with the RUTLAND HERALD, on similar terms, by the Post Riders and in all other cases, in the same manner as the Statesman has been supplied; unless notice is given to the contrary to Mr. White, who will receive their papers through him, or, of the post riders, where they are delivered by them; and as a matter of convenience to such subscribers, the said White, is designated as agent to deliver all papers to individual subscribers at the Castleton Book Store, and will forward all packages to their destined places, regularly. He is also authorized to make contracts and receive payment for the Herald, the same as for the Statesman.

Under these circumstances it will readily be seen by advertising patrons that they have even a much stronger inducement to advertise in the Herald than they have had heretofore in the Statesman, as their advertisements will obtain a more general and extensive circulation in the county, and even the western part, than heretofore in either paper.

All communications, advertisements, &c. intended for the Herald in the Western part of the county can be directed to Mr. White, who will duly forward them to Rutland.

The subscribers to the Statesman will understand that this paper is gratuitous and that the next will be the first which will be charged.

Herald Office, July 25, 1837.

The ADDRESS of the Whig State Convention, to the Free-men, it will be seen, occupies a large space in our column and consequently has excluded our usual variety of matter and some articles prepared particularly for this week's paper.

This address will doubtless be read with deep interest, as it embraces and discusses most of the momentous political topics with which the country is agitated.

### The Wool Business.

In consequence of the present unfortunate condition of the country and the money market, every kind of business, it is well known, is depressed, more particularly the large business, and nearly all the great staples of the country, such as WOOL, Tobacco, Sugar, and Cotton. Bread stuffs and Meats are less so—so do, partly in consequence of the scarcity of last year's crop of wheat and corn, partly in consequence of the immense influx of foreign emigrants from Europe and partly perhaps from too many people being attracted into the western wilds and entering into land speculations, and neglecting agricultural pursuits—that is, grain growing.

But what most interests our readers, probably, is the Wool. This article is more depended on to raise cash in this state than any thing else at this season of the year; in fact the farmers seldom have any thing else for market during the summer; and unfortunately there is yet no market. And now the question is, what course ought the wool growers to pursue? In the room of obviating our own opinion at this time upon our agricultural readers—We offer a communication which originated in the State of New York, if we are not mistaken, in a great wool section of the state—Whether the writer is precisely correct in all the positions he has taken we have some doubts. However, we like many of the suggestions and shall leave our readers to judge of the whole. It seems to have been written before clipping time, but this does not render the suggestions less interesting.

As clipping time is near at hand I thought some remarks on the subject of wool would be interesting to those who are engaged in sheep husbandry. I am largely interested myself, and with a view of learning the actual state of the market, I have just visited many of the manufacturing towns of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

In consequence of the extensive failures or suspensions of many of the large commercial houses in New York, the manufacturers were more or less embarrassed. The losses of some were so great as to cause a failure, while others were so small as to keep them afloat. The great majority of wool dealers are of this class, who stopped for a time, but did not fail. They have worked all the wool and finished all their goods, and only was a change of times to start their machine again.

Nearly every mill has had the cloth manufactured in the last four months, and they will not be sent to market till the fall sales commences, when fair prices will doubtless be obtained.

The stock of domestic woolens goods in Philadelphia,

New York, or even in the country, is not large. There is no difficulty from an over-supply. It is well known that there will be few, if any woolens goods imported this season, and our own manufacturers will have the entire benefit of the market."

The present state of affairs prevents the importation of either wool or woolens goods. The duties are required to be paid in cash, which importers will now agree to almost postpone. Indeed, since the bursting of the credit system, as far as concerned in these articles, goods will necessarily, be imported in cash.

All these things will eventually help our manufacturers, by giving them the market of this country, quite as effectually as by an excessive tariff of duties."

The manufacturers of New England are by no means broken and disheartened but like prudent men, are holding up for a change of times. They will do little for the next ninety days but by that time they will nearly all be at work. It is evident there will be no demand for wool this fall, when I see no reason why good prices should not be obtained. If clause well, wool must do the same."

Every man can make his own inference, but my advice to wool growers, is not to dispose of their wool this summer, but by all means keep it until fall. After shearing, place it in a clean dry loft, and cover it over with blankets, and here keep it till business again resumes."

Many probably still sit at home for the most they can get, merely deprecating themselves of a better market, later in the season.

June 1837. OTEGO.

From the *Journal of Commerce*.

### Important Political Movement.

The voice in the ranks of the "democratic party," has at length widened into a visible breach. The letter of Senator Tallmadge was the "entering wedge,"—and the annexed letter, published in the *Times* of yesterday, will be the scythe. It is signed by nearly all the prominent Van Buren men in the city, together with many of the rank and file, comprising in the aggregate about 700 signatures. Such a declaration, from such a source, will produce an astounding effect at Washington, and elsewhere. The voice of Tammany Hall man and will be heard; and the earlier because, in this instance, it speaks the words of truth and soberness. The gentleman at the head of this movement says "breakers right ahead"; and they have sounded the alarm, in the sense of extricating their party and the country from the imminent dangers to which both are exposed. As Editors of a commercial journal, we cannot but rejoice at the stand which they have taken. We allude of course to the financial bearings of the measure, and not to the political. In the latter point of view, however, the step is full of importance, as it will either divorce Van Burenism from Loco Focoism, or it will leave the party a shapeless, disjointed concern, in reference to the great topics which now agitate the country. In the present state of the currency no party can hope to succeed without declaring its policy fully and frankly on this subject. And further, we say, no party can hope to succeed on the basis of Loco Foco doctrines. There is too much good sense and moderation in the mass of the people to permit them to sanction such doctrines. The interests involved are too great to be sacrificed at the shrine of a Party.

A slight squib has been leveled at the proceedings of the Van Buren Loco Foco Convention at Castleton, by the masked editor of the Middlebury Free Press.

In alluding to this convention the Free Press says—

"The corps paraded by that body we consider very unwise and ill-tempered. No disputation was shown either in the nominations or resolutions to conciliate the great body of the democrats of that County who are opposed to freemasonry and secret societies and who have at the same time no fellowship with the Whigs. The condemnation moreover, in the fourth resolution, of the principles adopted by the convention of the 21st of June and the manner of calling that convention, is a direct attack upon the consistency and integrity of the oldest republicans of the state and can have no other effect but to promote discord and ensure defeat."

We at least are imposed upon by this adventurous experiment upon human credulity, and so far as depends upon this paper, we do not mean that any body else shall be.

We give neither to Senator Tallmadge, or to his city encroachers, any credit for the steps they have now taken. When, by raising their voices and sustaining their honest opinion, good to the country—though possibly not to their party—might have been accomplished, they stood mute—nay worse; they were clamorous in support of what they knew to be wrong—they dared not to be honest when honesty might have been followed by political proscription; and they only now speak, because the hazard of the game is more in their favor, and because they too are among the over-trading and speculating, upon whom, it is the code of the leaders at Washington to charge the evils which, to an eye not wilfully closed, seem to derive so directly and so obviously from the unlawful and most wanton experiments of the Federal Executive upon the currency of the nation.

The course of our friends in this matter is clear enough—leave the precious brotherhood of Van Burenism to fight out the question by themselves; let the Boston Humbug—which is held-faced at least—ment on the ground common to both, the "only Bank Democrats;" the Whigs—the while looking on, committing themselves to neither, trusting in neither—reserving themselves for united action, whenever and whenever an opportunity offers to promote the public welfare.

This is good advice. "Give no man anything, but to lamone another."—BIBLE.

This is very prudent advice, and prudent people would do well to follow it. The evil consequences of disregarding this advice, are plainly to be seen how in community, and by many they are sorely felt. If this advice had been duly followed, it does not require much wisdom to discover that the present embarrassment in the secular affairs of community, would have been a great measure, if not wholly, avoided. And we are confident that if the present state of affairs shall so operate as to lead the people, henceforth, more carefully to follow the advice given above, it will be of real service to community. We hope it will so operate.

The debt of love we must always owe to our fellow beings, and we should not suffer that debt to accumulate on our hands, but we should constantly be in the way of paying it; this should be the great business of our lives; and if we are habited in the way of rendering ourselves and others happy.—Trumpet.

From the *N. York American*.

The Bank Democrats, as they are called by the Post and other Bentonian theorists, have addressed to Senator Tallmadge the following letter, in commendation of his recent vindication of credit! as the distinguishing feature between despotism and liberty! Gen. Jackson said "all who trade on borrowed capital [which is credit] ought to break," Senator Tallmadge, with all the rest of the party, foisted the old man to "the top of his bant," so long as the *Volery* did not interfere with their views, their interests, and their speculations; but now, when ruin stalks them, in like manner with others, in the face, they make the wonderful discovery of the republican nature and character of credit!

And we see commendation in some of the Whig papers of the "honesty" of their course! Honest quoth! to co-operate in measures of certain disasters, while uncouth themselves, and then turn short round and oppose these measures to the letter.

*Here follows the letter.]*

To the Hon. NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE,

Senator of the United States:

NEW YORK, July 4th 1837.

Sir:—We, the undersigned, members of the Democratic Republican Party, in the city of New York, have seen with pride and pleasure your letter to the editor of the Albany Argus, of the 6th of June last.

We consider it due to you, and more especially to our beloved country, that we should express our entire approbation of the sentiments, so laudably put forth in your letter. Your words are, "I am in favor of a well-regulated credit system, and opposed to the *numerical scheme of an exclusive metallic currency*. *Protect and regulate, but not destroy.*" The

credit system is the distinguishing feature between despotism and liberty."

In these high and patriotic views we heartily concur, and assure you that we believe them to be the sentiments of the great majority of the Republican party; and we cordially tender to you our unanimous support in the proper efforts to *protect and establish these principles in the Legislature of the great and enterprising nation.*

Accept the assurances of our high considerations and respect.

Among the signatures to this letter are those of Gilman Lee, of C. W. Lawrence, of Reuben Williams, of Daniel Jackson, of J. Lorimer Griswold, of William Paxton Hallott, of Preserved Fish, of the Styrge, Ballagh, Brady, &c., of the Sixth Ward, of the Ebenezer and the Greenfield, of about one half of the General Committee, and we know, not how many more of the regulars who fell in battle here against the Bank of the United States—who joined in the cry of "Hurrah for Jackson, and down with the Bank!"—who helped to circulate the dangerous imposture about "the constitutionality" who reproved not, if they did not encourage, the publishing of their papers, party resolutions and party orators, about "reg. money," "bank bonds," and "numerous as misery"—to no, knowing better the while, sought to array the poor against the rich, the workmen against his employer, and by representing themselves as the exclusive friends of the poor man, to dignify their opponents as the enemies and opposites of that class. All this, and more, they did, until they have set in motion the wheel of revolution which now threatens their own interests; and then, forthwith, they come out as the friends of credit, which, in the sense of extricating their party and the country from the imminent dangers to which both are exposed.

As Editors of a commercial journal, we cannot but rejoice at the stand which they have taken.

Yours &c. OTEGO.

appears he went out riding with a highly respectable young lady, one of his pupils, and on the road side, decoyed her in a thicket, where, unfortunately, he was interrupted by a gentleman who was passing, and the shameful purpose of the villain thus frustrated. The villain assumed the greatest excitement. The rascal has fled, and the citizens of Paris have published a card in which the young lad, shamefully assailed by the poison breath of slander, is wholly exonerated from any suspicion of the foul designs intended upon her by a person to whom she looked up to as a protector rather than a destroyer of her happiness.—N. Y. Star.

### Foreign and Domestic.

From the Boston Courier.

The Florida War. By the late reports, this war has again broken out. It has now been raging a year and seven months. I don't know how great a number of lives have been lost during this time.

But I do know that risking any life in such a war is uniformly a civilized and christianized nation. I believe that the war ought to be immediately abandoned. And I am surprised that in a community like this, where the treatment of the Indians is so well understood, and where the sympathies of the people with all manner of suffering, are always alive and active,—there has been no expression of this opinion.

Every one here at the north has expected that the war would terminate in a few weeks. This cannot now be hoped for. Past experience, the military character of that country, the firm resolution of the enemy, all plainly show that it is not by a sudden stroke, but by long, and arduous, and dangerous trial, that this war must be ended. The long duration of the Vendean war, and the wars in Spain, is well known; but Florida is as favorable a field for a protracted war as La Vendee or the Spanish mountains—and the Seminoles are as formidable and resolute an enemy as the French or Spanish peasant.

All persons must now be convinced that there is no hope of terminating the war by a treaty of removal. And, as I have said, to subdue those Indians will be a work of time, in which much money must be spent, and many valuable lives lost. And if they are finally subdued, the country will some day be ashamed of it, and will doubtless be punished for it, too; for these Indians will not remain quiet beyond the Mississippi, but joining with their tribes now here, who have been driven from their homes, and who are ready to rise at the first opportunity, they will carry on a war on our whole western frontier, compared to which this Florida war will be a mere trifle. But the war is, and has been expensive. How will the possessions of the country they occupy repay the cost of their removal? In answer to this question, they that know it best, say that it is worth nothing—that it is too poor for agriculture, and too unhealthy to be inhabited by any except natives.

As to their remaining quiet if operations against them cease—that they will not, is only according to reason, but also to experience. They have been fighting only against removal, and their fortifications in many cases last summer, show that they only wish to defend themselves. But people say that "as we have begun the war, we ought to finish it;" and they make remarks about the disgrace of leaving affairs in their present state. This argument would answer among boys, and would have had great influence on the minds of men, some hundreds, and perhaps thousands of years ago; but on an enlightened nation, at the present time, especially on the people of a state where the expediency of a speedy abolition of war is believed, what influence should and will it have?

I conclude, from these considerations, as well as a multitude of others that might easily be set forth, that justice to the Indians and to our army, impel us to abandon this war, and that it is no less expedient than right so to do.

*Declaration of War by Buenos Ayres against Peru.* By the 20th of June, Buenos Ayres, opened to the 26th of May, has been received at New York. The British packet of that date contains a Declaration of War by the Republic of Buenos Ayres against Peru, now under the protection of Gen. Santa Cruz, who is also President of Bolivia. Chile declared war against Peru some time ago; So there are two against two—Chile and Buenos Ayres against Bolivia and Peru. All the Republics of South America are thus mingled in the strife except the Bands Oriental, and the old Republics of Ecuador, New Granada, and Venezuela. It will be difficult for these to avoid being drawn into the vortex, particularly Ecuador, which from its local position is most exposed. The Declaration of War we do not copy. It is compensated, in the Buenos Ayres paper, with a very long manifesto, setting forth the reasons which in the opinion of the Government render the war just.

The Bands Oriental (capital Montevideo) is also in arms. Gen. Francisco Pinto, former President of the Republic, and who is only a few months since was defeated in an insurrection attempt against the government, is again in motion, having collected a force on the frontiers of Brazil, with which he intends to march to Montevideo—if he can. Preparations are making to give him a warm reception.

The Brazilian brig Elias has been bound to Buenos Ayres, and confined, in consequence of being about to depart from that port ostensibly for the Cape of Good Hope, but really for the West Coast of Africa, to engage in the Slave Trade.—*Evening Times.*

MIDNIGHT, July 4.

Davis Thompson of Cortland, was committed to jail in this village on Wednesday last, on the charge of abusing his wife and child, in February, last.—Very little sympathy was excited against Thompson at the time; but facts, which have more recently been disclosed, led to the dismemberment and execution of the badger, during which examination.

Thompson was apprehended by A. Rose Esq., and his examination resulted in his commitment for trial on the charge of murder. As his trial is yet to take place, we do not feel at liberty to give the facts disclosed by the examination.—*Press.*

*Launch of the Penobscot.* This noble ship was launched from the New York on Tuesday afternoon, about half past two o'clock, in fine style. The company of people was numerous.

The ship, says the Philadelphian Gazette, is large enough to accommodate the Army and Navy of the United States, and is larger than any vessel ever built in the United States. She is to be used for the transport of troops, and for the supply of distant points of the continent.

She is to carry 1400 guns, 22 poudres, so that every time she discharges a full broadside, she will discharge 1400 poudres of gunpow